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Attorneys for Plaintiff THERESA BROOKE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 THERESA BROOKE, a married woman
11 dealing with her sole and separate claim,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 BW ALL SUITE LLC, a California limited
15 liability company dba Best Western Plus
16 All Suites Inn,

17 Defendant.

Case No:

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
DECLARATORY RELIEF AND
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF FOR
VIOLATIONS OF AMERICANS
WITH DISABILITIES ACT AND
UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

18 Plaintiff Theresa Marie Brooke alleges:

19 **PARTIES**

20 1. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke is a married woman currently residing in Pinal
21 County, Arizona and has an office in San Jose, California for purposes of ADA-related
22 testing and business. Plaintiff is and, at all times relevant hereto, has been legally
23 disabled, confined to a wheel chair, and is therefore a member of a protected class
24 under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2), the regulations implementing the ADA set forth
25 at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 et seq., the California Unruh Civil Rights Act. Plaintiff ambulates
26 with the aid of a wheelchair due to the loss of a leg.
27
28

1 2. Defendant, BW All Suite LLC, owns and/or operates and does business as
2 the hotel, Best Western Plus All Suites Inn located at 500 Ocean Street in Santa Cruz,
3 California. Defendant's hotel is a public accommodation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §
4 12181(7)(A), which offers public lodging services. On information and belief,
5 Defendant's hotel was renovated after March 15, 2012.

6 **SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS**

7 3. Plaintiff Theresa Brooke brings this action against Defendant, alleging
8 violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et
9 seq., (the "ADA") and its implementing regulations and the California Unruh Civil
10 Rights Act ("Unruh"), California Civil Code §§51, 52. Specifically, Plaintiff brings this
11 action because Defendant's hotel does not provide comparable accessible room-type
12 choices for disabled persons in violation of Section 9.1.4 of the 1991 Standards and/or
13 Section 224.5 of the 2010 Standards.

14 **JURISDICTION**

15 4. Jurisdiction in this Court is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 42
16 U.S.C. § 12188. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims. 28
17 U.S.C. § 1367.

18 5. Plaintiff's claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district and
19 Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district.

20 6. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c)
21 in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the acts and omissions
22 giving rise to the claims occurred.

23 **ALLEGATIONS**

24 7. Plaintiff formerly worked in the hospitality industry and her husband
25 works in the travel industry. She and her husband are avid travelers to California for
26 purposes of leisure travel, court-related hearings, conferences and inspections, and to
27 "test" whether various hotels across the Country comply with disability access laws.
28

1 She has been to California countless times over the past few years for purposes of
2 checking ADA compliance, leisure travel, and court-related conferences.

3 8. Because Plaintiff relies on a wheelchair for locomotion, she requires the
4 use of lodging rooms that are accessible to her and that have the standard accessibility
5 features such as roll-in showers, adequate spacing at doorways and between furniture
6 and beds, and other commonly-accepted accessibility features. Plaintiff also seeks
7 equality in the selection of the same type of lodging rooms that are available to able-
8 bodied persons.

9 9. Earlier this month, Plaintiff and her husband took a trip to the Bay Area
10 for purposes of visiting her San Jose office and to engage in ADA testing at various
11 hotels across the Bay Area. She anticipates re-visiting the Bay Area multiple times over
12 the next year for purposes of further ADA testing, leisure travel and attending Court-
13 related conferences, hearings and the like.

14 10. During Plaintiff's trip, she visited Defendant's hotel. While at
15 Defendant's hotel but prior to entering the hotel, she went online to Defendant's
16 website to assess the accessibility of the hotel, including what room-types are offered at
17 the hotel and to get a better rate than what is offered in person versus online. While
18 online, Plaintiff sought to rent the Suite offered at the hotel, which differs in cost from
19 the standard rooms at the hotel, offers more luxurious amenities, living space and a
20 separate living room. But after reviewing the site, which clearly indicates which rooms
21 are accessible and which are not, Plaintiff discovered that Defendant does not offer
22 Suites that are accessible; rather, Defendant only offers a standard room option that is
23 accessible. Deterred at the lack of equality, Plaintiff did not book a room.

24 11. Plaintiff obtained secondhand knowledge of a physical barrier located at
25 Defendant's hotel via Defendant's own website. This is not a website accessibility case;
26 she does not claim that the website itself is not accessible. Rather, she alleges that
27 Defendant's hotel has a physical barrier (incomparable accessible rooms) that she
28 discovered via Defendant's own site.

1 12. Plaintiff is deterred from visiting Defendant's hotel in the future until and
2 unless Defendant remedies the barrier referenced above. Plaintiff will visit Defendant's
3 hotel during one of the several anticipated trips she has to the Bay Area in the coming
4 year, but only if Defendant decides to remedy the barrier.

5 13. Both the 1991 Standards of Accessible Design and the 2010 Standards of
6 Accessible Design have room dispersion requirements.

7 14. Section 9.1.4 of the 1991 Standards requires "equivalent" room-type
8 choices that are accessible. "Factors to be considered include room size, cost, amenities
9 provided, and the number of beds provided."

10 15. Section 224.5 of the 2010 Standards require that hotels "shall provide
11 choices of guest rooms, number of beds, and other amenities comparable to the choices
12 provided to other guests." Similar "factors" in ascertaining comparability are listed in
13 Section 224.5 as in Section 9.1.4 of the 1991 Standards, including room size, bed size,
14 cost, view and bathroom fixtures.

15 16. Irrespective of whether the 1991 Standards or 2010 Standards apply here,
16 Defendant violates both. Defendant does not provide comparable or equivalent room-
17 type choices as described above.

18 17. Defendant also violates the ADA per se with its refusal to provide certain
19 rooms to disabled persons, but making such rooms available to able-bodied persons.
20 This is the type of discrimination and lack of equality the ADA was intended to
21 eradicate.

22 18. It is readily achievable to alter the hotel to provide comparable or
23 equivalent room-type choices that are accessible at the hotel.

24 19. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and others will continue to be unable to
25 independently use Defendant's hotel in violation of her rights under the ADA.

26 20. Other potential violations and barriers to entry at Defendant's hotel may
27 be discovered during this litigation. It is Plaintiff's intention to cure all ADA violations
28 at this hotel, so as to avoid piecemeal litigation, and she will amend this Complaint

pursuant to *Doran* if additional ADA violations are discovered in discovery or at the Joint Site Inspection generally ordered in Northern District of California cases.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of Title III the Americans with Disabilities Act)

21. Plaintiff incorporates all allegations heretofore set forth.

22. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and others in that it has failed to make its public lodging services fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who are disabled in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) and § 12182(b)(2)(iv) and the 2010 Standards, as described above.

23. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff in that it has not provided Plaintiff equal choice among the room types at the hotel in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(A)(iv) and the 1991 and 2010 Standards, as described above. Compliance with the requirements of the 1991 and 2010 Standards would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's lodging services nor result in an undue burden to Defendant, as altering a non-accessible room to an accessible room is a simple endeavor that does not require structural construction.

24. Compliance with 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv) and the 1991 and 2010 Standards, as described above, is readily achievable by the Defendant due to the low costs of modifying a non-accessible room. Readily achievable means that providing access is easily accomplishable without significant difficulty or expense.

25. Defendant's conduct is ongoing, and, given that Defendant has never fully complied with the ADA's requirements that public accommodations make lodging services fully accessible to, and independently usable by, disabled individuals, Plaintiff invokes her statutory right to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

a. A Declaratory Judgment that at the commencement of this action

Defendant was in violation of the specific requirements of Title III of the

- ADA described above, and the relevant implementing regulations of the ADA, in that Defendant took no action that was reasonably calculated to ensure that its lodging rooms were equally distributed to disabled persons;
- b. Irrespective of Defendants “voluntary cessation” of the ADA violation, if applicable, a permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 CFR § 36.504(a) which directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to bring its lodging rooms into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the lodging rooms are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, disabled individuals, and which further directs that the Court shall retain jurisdiction for a period to be determined after Defendant certifies that its lodging rooms are fully in compliance with the relevant requirements of the ADA to ensure that Defendant has adopted and is following an institutional policy that will in fact cause Defendant to remain fully in compliance with the law;
 - c. Payment of attorney’s fees and costs;
 - d. The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable and appropriate.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the California Unruh Civil Rights Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§51, 52)

- 26. Plaintiff realleges all allegations heretofore set forth.
- 27. A violation of the ADA constitutes a violation of Unruh.
- 28. Defendant has violated the Unruh by denying Plaintiff equal access to its public accommodation on the basis of her disability as outlined above.
- 29. Unruh provides for declaratory and monetary relief to “aggrieved persons” who suffer from discrimination on the basis of their disability.

1 Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby
2 demands a jury trial on issues triable by a jury.

3
4 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 19th day of March, 2020.

5 /s/ P. Kristofer Strojnik
6 P. Kristofer Strojnik (242728)
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff

8 **VERIFICATION**

9
10 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

11 DATED this 19th day of March, 2020.

12
13 
14 Theresa Brodke